

Queen Charlotte Islands the lateral avicularia have a pointed mandible instead of the normal rounded one. Smitt has noticed the same thing in Floridan specimens.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE III.

- Fig. 1.* *Lepralia bilabiata*, n. sp. 1 *a.* A zoecium with ovicell. 1 *b.* Zoecium with the operculum thrown back, showing the entrance to the tubular passage.
Fig. 2. *Lepralia claviculata*, n. sp. 2 *a.* Ooecium.
Fig. 3. *Mucronella spinosissima*, Hincks, form *major*; group of cells, showing the tubules in the front wall. 3 *a.* Primary cell. 3 *b.* Zoecium, showing the position of the ovicell behind the tubular orifice.
Fig. 4. *Lagenipora spinulosa*, n. sp.

PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1.* *Mucronella praelucida*, n. sp.
Fig. 2. *Mucronella praelonga*, n. sp.
Fig. 3. *Smittia spathulifera*, n. sp.
Fig. 4. *Porella marsupium*, MacGillivray, form *porifera*.
Fig. 5. *Porella major*, n. sp.

VI.—*Lepidoptera* from the Island of Nias.

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THE following species from the Island of Nias have recently been added to the collection of the British Museum:—

EUPLÆINÆ.

Caduga funeralis, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *C. Banksii*, Moore (from Sumatra), but differing much as *Purantica eryx* does from *P. agleoides*, the wings being of a narrower and more elegant form, with the whole of the greenish-white markings much narrower; the abdomen a little browner. Expanse of wings 86 millim.

Salatura eurydice, sp. n.

Primaries above most like *S. nubila* of Gilolo, but the reddish area of the primaries of a lurid mahogany-red colour, more restricted, divided into three well-marked areoles by the median vein and its first branch, which are very broadly black-bordered, and bounded on costa and inner margin by

broad black borders; the white spots on the black apical area also differ a little, the fifth in the subapical series being longer and wider, so that it becomes the largest of the series; below this series are two moderate-sized spots, as in *S. nubila*, and below the inner one (within the first median interspace) is a slightly larger spot; below the outer one and in the same interspace with it is a white dot, there are also four white submarginal dots, one at apex and three near the centre of outer margin; the secondaries are quite unlike those of *S. nubila* and allies, being of a smoky-brown colour, with white-spotted fringe, with nine white dots in a double series towards anal angle, and two placed obliquely near apex; these wings are therefore most like those of *S. ferruginea*. Expanse of wings 81 millim.

NYMPHALINÆ.

Doleschallia niasica, sp. n.

♀. Nearest to *D. pratipa*; primaries with the basal two fifths and inner border smoky fulvous, the apex and external border broadly black, and the intermediate area creamy white; a transverse black patch at the end of the cell, and three unequal decreasing white dots placed obliquely near apex; secondaries smoky fulvous, the costal area broadly smoky grey; two slightly undulated blackish submarginal stripes and the two usual black spots on the disk; abdominal border whitish towards the base; body dark olivaceous. Under surface with the pattern of *D. pratipa*, but the wings altogether paler than in any specimens known to me of that species. Expanse of wings 72 millim.

Symphædra perdix, sp. n.

♀. Allied to *S. ætes* of Menado, Celebes; blackish piceous, with white and tawny spots, arranged much as in *S. dirtea*, though differing in colour; the chief differences between the two females are as follows:—In *S. perdix* the two series of spots which cross the disk are considerably larger, those on the median interspaces being also confluent, so as to produce (with those which are confluent in *S. ætes* ♀ of Hewitson) a broad white angular belt, interrupted by black nervures, and throwing off three decreasing white spots from its angle to the costa; the submarginal spots are more regular, larger towards external angle, where they are whitish, but decreasing to a mere point towards apex; the two series of spots across the basal half of secondaries are

larger and paler towards costa, the inner series terminating in a white subcostal spot; a second white subcostal spot is placed nearer to the base at the extremity of a fulvous stripe which borders the basal portion of the subcostal vein and its first branch; the tawny borders of the ocelloid discal series of spots are more isolated, the inner series less lunate; the body is black above, the antennæ tipped with fulvous, the thorax with two spots of ochreous behind the collar; two lateral white spots in the middle and two behind; the abdomen is spotted in front and narrowly banded behind with ochreous. The coloration and general pattern below are most like those of *S. dirtea* of Java, but differ in the decidedly more tawny ground-tint, excepting towards the abdominal border of secondaries (the area around which is, as usual, pale bluish), in the broad white belt on the disk of primaries, and the black edges of the discoidal and supradiscoidal spots of secondaries. Expanse of wings 102 millim.

This is one of the most handsome species in the genus; it approaches nearest to two females in Hewitson's collection regarded as my *S. canescens*, but decidedly larger than the type of that species; the latter, however, may vary, though certainly not sufficiently to include the Macassar female associated with it by Hewitson, and which is nothing more than the more prevalent variety of the insect described by Hewitson as the female of his *S. æetes* of Menado.

The true female of *S. æetes* is in Hewitson's collection from Tondano; and, excepting that it is larger, differs in no respect from the male. The female of the Macassar species, however, is larger still, and has the general character of markings of *S. dirtea*, excepting that the spots of the discal series, including the spots of the inner series of the furca, are larger, and thus form an angular band broken up into well-separated spots below the median vein, but only interrupted by the black nervures above it; the entire furca is occasionally composed of white spots, as in the type of Hewitson's description. The male differs chiefly from that sex of *S. æetes* in the larger white spots of the inner series of the furca on the primaries and in the narrow inner border of the ocelloid spots on the secondaries, so that there is no well-defined grey band across these wings as in *S. æetes*. I propose that this species should take the name of *S. phasiana*: so far as I know it occurs only at Macassar, the pair in our collection being taken in that locality, as well as one of Hewitson's females; a pair in his collection, however, is only labelled "Celebes," but was probably obtained from the same source as our examples.